

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 13

October 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare	221
Section 2. Education, Religion and Media of Expression .	235

REMARKS

of

NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

JAPAN

October 1945

Number 12

PART IV

NOTES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Section I. Public Health and Welfare	251
Section II. Education, Religion and Welfare of Ex-prisoners	255

SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Public Welfare.	1
Hospital Administration	8
Veterinary Affairs.	13
Dental Affairs.	16
Nursing Affairs	17
Supply.	18
Preventive Medicine	33
Nutrition	43
Vital Statistics.	47

PUBLIC WELFARE

Welfare Assistance

1. Welfare payments in September totaled ¥ 127,607,087 as compared with ¥ 101,576,775 in August. Individuals receiving aid in September numbered 2,852,911 of whom 65,521 were in institutions. See chart at the top of page 222.

2. Prefectural governors were directed by the Government on 25 September to place more emphasis on care of persons in institutions after investigations disclosed that a majority of private welfare institutions did not receive regular rations and could not afford to buy adequate supplies.

Among other requirements the directive ordered a determination of the amount of expenses payable to institutions for indigent care and the payment of these expenses without delay.

Japanese Red Cross

3. The revised statutes on the reorganization of the Japanese Red Cross were approved by the Japanese Government. The statutes will be presented for formal adoption at the annual meeting of the Japanese Red Cross on 15-17 November.

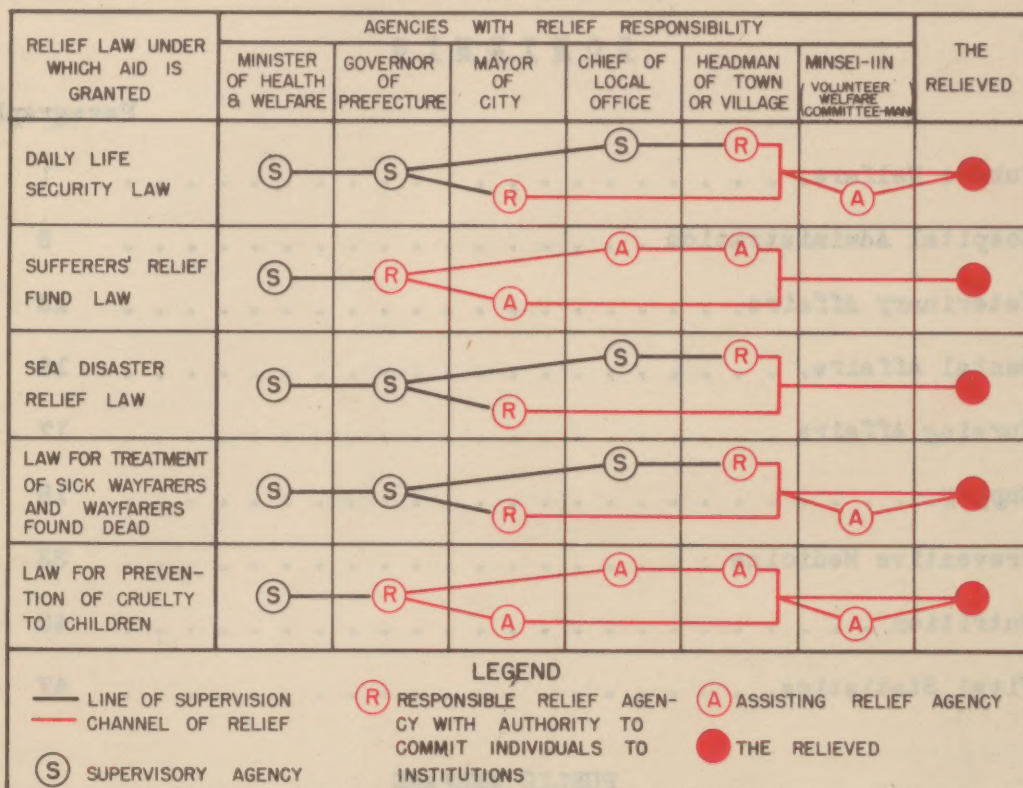
Repatriation

4. Chart No. 81, page 222, shows 339,614 Japanese repatriated from 30 September to 27 October. In the same period 38,117 foreign nationals left Japan of whom 35,241 were Ryukyans and 2,643 were Koreans. Foreign nationals repatriated to 27 October totaled 1,075,776 including 918,143 Koreans and 94,077 Ryukyans.

5. Repatriation stations in operation during the month were Hakata, Sasebo, Uraga, Kagoshima, Ujina, Otake and Nagoya.

RELIEF ORGANIZATION

UNDER EXISTING RELIEF LAWS
JAPAN—OCTOBER 1946



SOURCE : MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

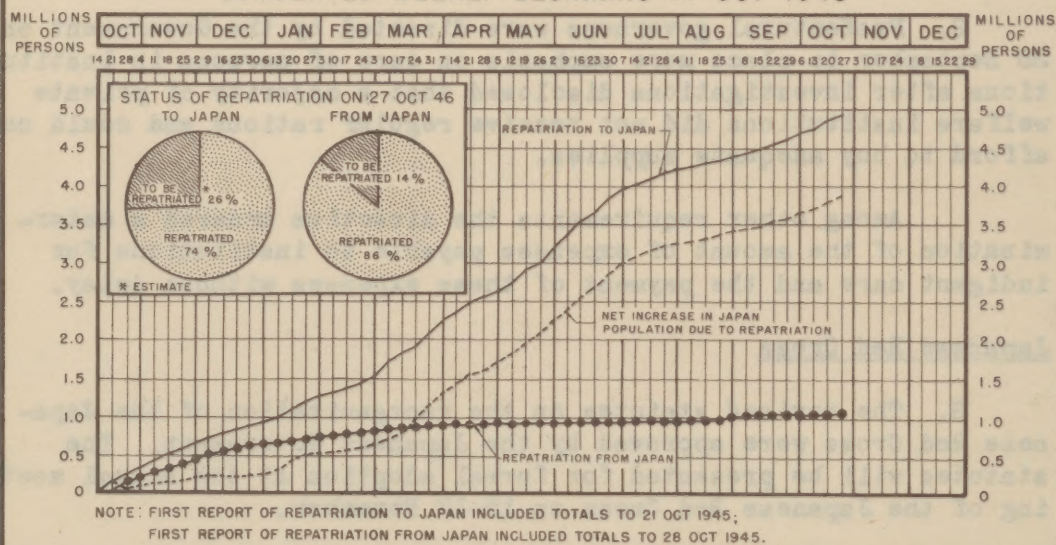
OCTOBER 1946

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NUMBER 80

REPATRIATION TO AND FROM JAPAN

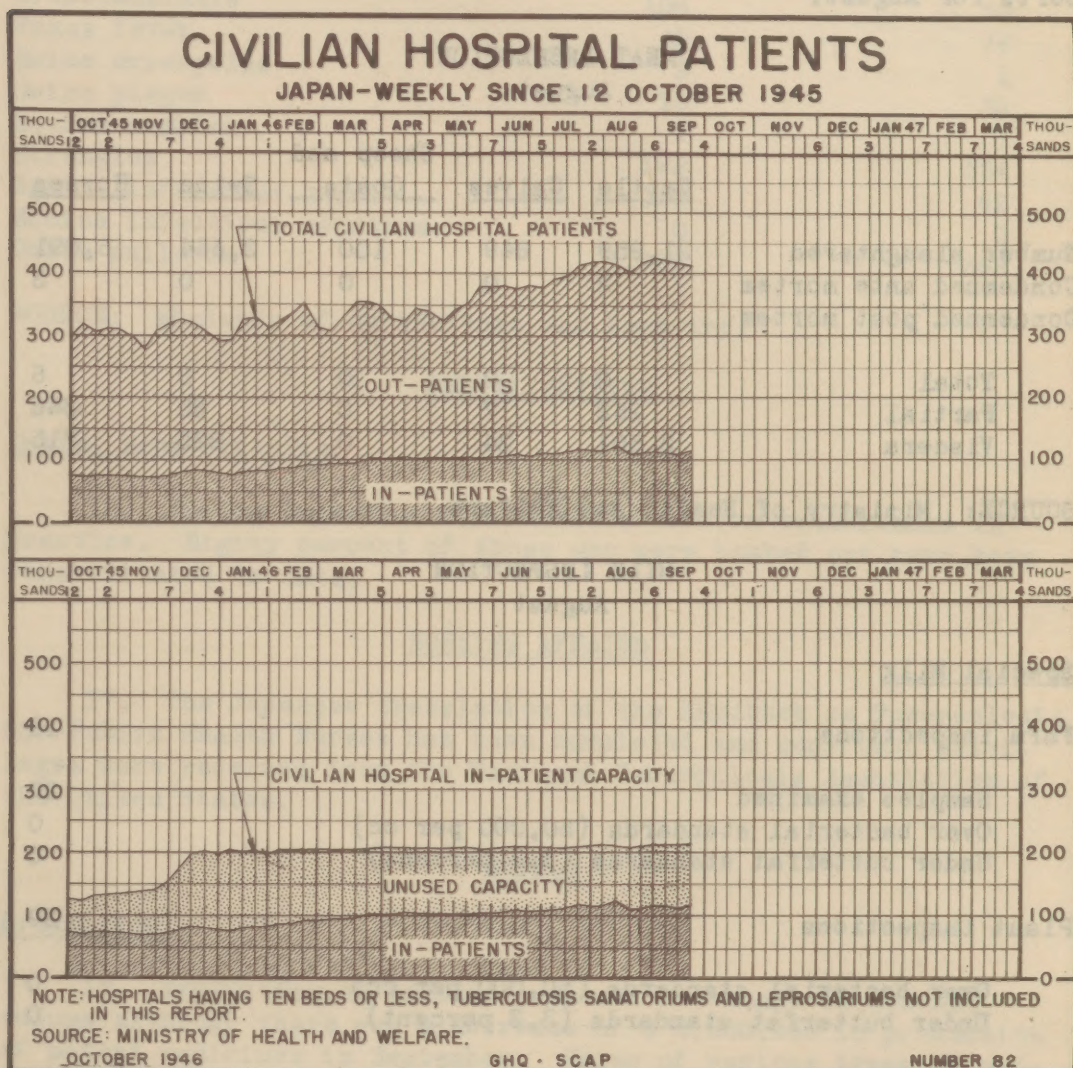
CUMULATED WEEKLY BEGINNING 14 OCT 1945



300,625 persons received out-patient treatment. The following is the weekly Japanese civilian hospital report ending 27 September:

<u>Week Ending</u>	<u>Hospitals</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>In-patients</u>	<u>Out-patients</u>	<u>Total</u>
6 September	2,970	210,978	115,235	310,649	425,884
13 September	2,980	211,280	113,500	307,760	421,260
20 September	2,982	211,427	111,926	305,739	417,665
27 September	2,992	213,795	114,498	300,625	415,123

9. The following chart compares in-patients with out-patients and in-patients with hospital capacity.



VETERINARY AFFAIRS

13. The Veterinary Hygiene Section adopted the "Score Card System" of dairy farm inspection.

The card recommended by the United States Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code was used as a guide. Dairy cows, barns, handling of milk and utensils are given a numerical rating based on 100 as a perfect score. A farm must score 50 or more in order to be approved.

14. Following is a summary of meat and dairy inspection reports for August:

MEAT INSPECTION

August

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	21,959	849	100	2,664	6,091
Condemned ante mortem	2	0	0	0	3
Condemned post mortem					
Total	2	0	0	0	6
Partial	262	7	0	85	348
Viscera	3,501	34	0	825	715

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION

August

Special Milk

Farm inspections	18
Samples examined	27
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	29
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	6,305
Samples examined	4,479
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	381
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	909
Plant inspections	2,768
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	507
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	501

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	49
Samples examined	65
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	4
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	7

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Animal Diseases

15. The incidence of anthrax and chick pullorum declined during September while Texas fever, swine plague and strangles increased.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Anthrax	22	2
Blackleg	2	0
Brucellosis	17	0
Trichomoniasis	104	43
Texas fever	45	76
Swine erysipelas	2	1
Swine plague	10	36
Equine scabies	1	1
Strangles	192	334
Equine infectious anemia	123	62
Equine infectious abortion	0	0
Chick pullorum	1,426	368

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Dental Rehabilitation

16. During September 938 dentists were re-established in practice. Eighty percent of those who were bombed out have been rehabilitated to date.

NURSING AFFAIRS

17. The Japanese translation of the Handbook on Tuberculosis for Public Health Nurses has been completed and copyright privileges were received from the National Tuberculosis Association of the United States.

SUPPLY

Production

18. Production of medicines showed no change in overall volume although there was a decrease of ¥ 5,885,686 in production of patent medicines in September. Value of various types of medicines, sanitary and dental materials produced was:

Controlled medicines	¥ 21,763,796
Noncontrolled medicines	74,554,512
Patent medicines	75,933,727
Sanitary materials	3,112,892
Dental materials	1,293,541

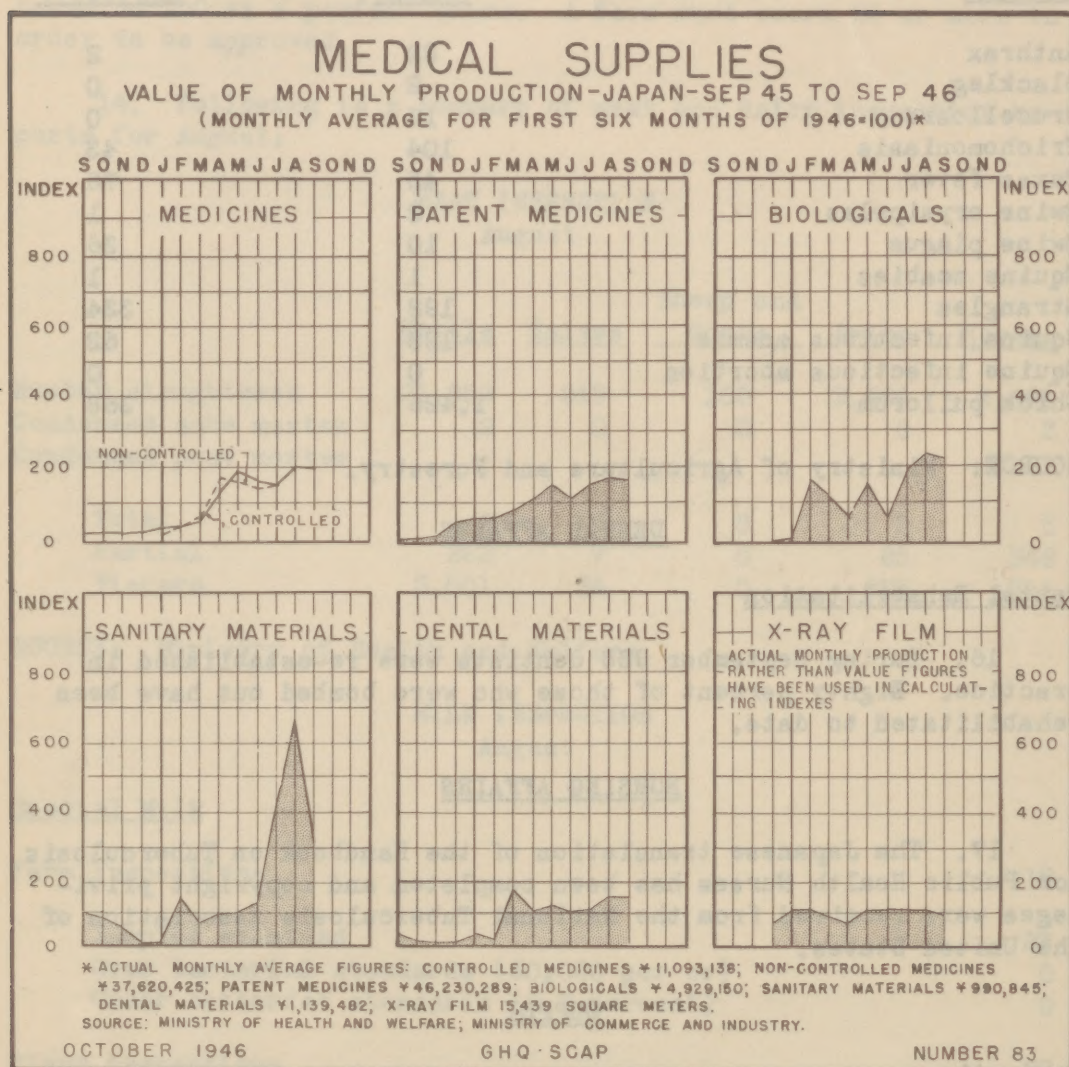
Total	¥ 176,658,468
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19. Chart, page 226, presents production of medical supplies since September 1945.

20. The production of X-ray film decreased during September but the quantity on hand at the end of the month indicated that the present production is adequate to meet demands.

21. DDT dusters and spraying equipment production showed continued progress during October. The following quantities have been produced during the four months starting July:

DDT dusters	22,650
Knapsack type sprayer, 3 gallon	9,120
Semiautomatic pump type sprayers	3,250
Hand sprayers, half gallon	4,100



22. The production of typhus vaccine dropped considerably because of the shortage of eggs and equipment in the laboratories.

23. The total production of vaccines during September was:

Cholera	2,970,540 cc
Plague	194,500 cc
Typhus	29,330 cc
Triple typhoid	1,810,630 cc
Smallpox	711,000 doses
Diphtheria toxoid	9,246,550 cc
Whooping cough	658,610 cc

24. At the end of September 1,644,760 cubic centimeters of crude cholera vaccine, 3,921,223 cubic centimeters of crude triple typhoid vaccine and 10,405,000 doses of crude smallpox vaccine were on hand.

Production of cholera vaccine was terminated as the cholera season ended.

25. Two factories were inspected by SCAP representatives and approved for the manufacture of penicillin. Sanitation of the factories and the quality and potency of their product were satisfactory.

26. Former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies and equipment valued at more than ¥ 1,000,000 were sold in Tokyo 15-19 October to authorized physicians and hospitals. The sale, held under auspices of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, was supervised by the Japanese Medical Association.

Narcotics

27. A survey of production and sales records of manufacturers of narcotics in Japan from 1930 to 1945 was completed during the month.

28. The use of narcotics in some hospitals has dropped 50 percent since the effective date of the new regulations requiring accurate accounting for all narcotics.

29. A SCAP directive of 30 September approved the addition of a pharmaceutical company in Osaka to the list of SCAP-approved wholesale drug houses to have custody and distribution of Japanese military medicinal narcotics.

30. Progress of the narcotic control program has shown the feasibility of allowing licensed Japanese narcotic agencies to repackage wholesale stocks of narcotics. This has made possible the revision of the 1947 narcotic import program to permit importation in large-sized containers which will minimize import costs.

31. Investigations disclosed three instances of illegal diversion of narcotics from the dispensaries of former repatriation ships. Three arrests were made.

32. During August 3,041 narcotics dealers registered with the Government.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

33. Maps, pages 228 and 229, show the prefectural communicable disease rate for September and charts, page 230, give monthly rates from January through September. Charts, page 231, compare communicable disease trends from 1940 to 1945. Dysentery, typhoid and diphtheria show the highest incidence while scarlet fever continually declined.

Cholera

34. Asiatic cholera has been eradicated in Japan with the last two cases reported during the week ending 5 October. Chart, page 232, shows weekly cholera incidence from 31 March to 26 October and the location of the cases.

35. Cholera is no longer a quarantine problem although sporadic cases have appeared and a few ships remained in cholera quarantine at the end of October.

36. Typhus and smallpox are being detected among repatriates with increased frequency but have not caused any appreciable slowing of repatriation.

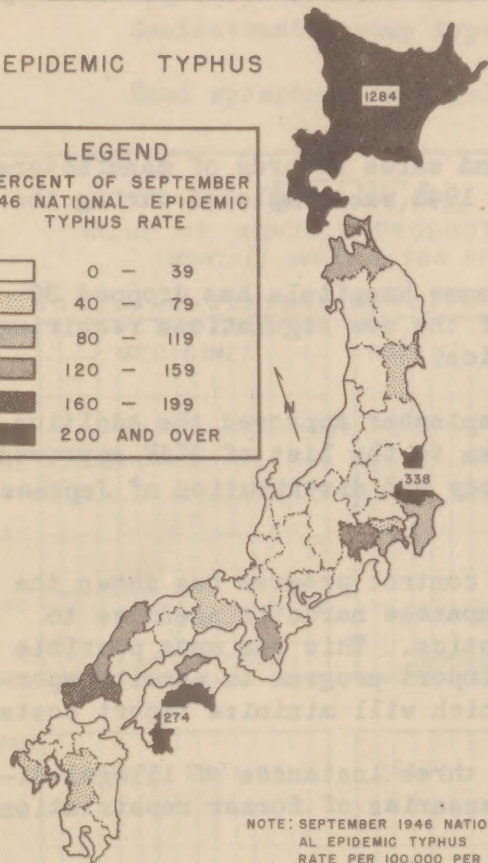
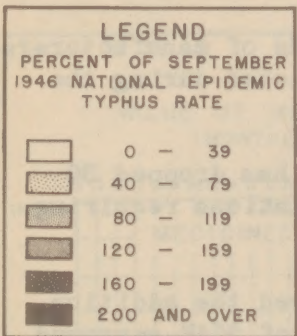
Diphtheria

37. In the nationwide diphtheria immunization program 17,000,000 children between the ages of nine months and 10 years are being vaccinated. A moderate seasonal rise in the incidence of diphtheria was seen during the month. The total incidence remains below that for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

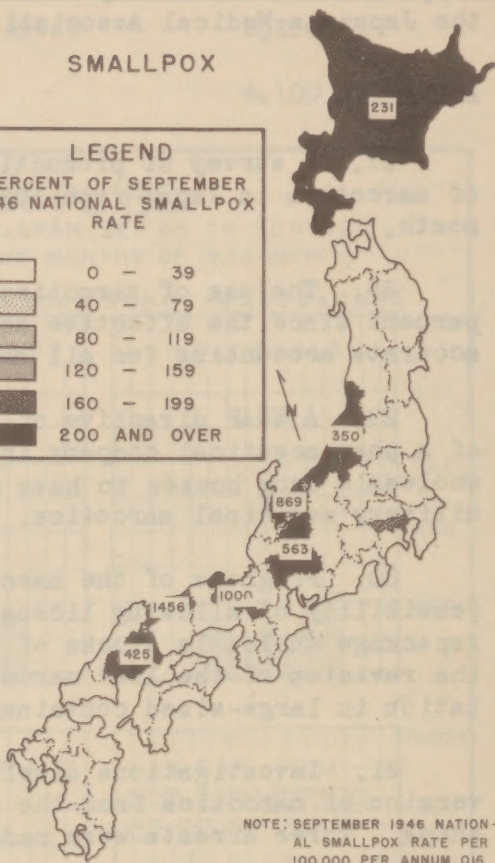
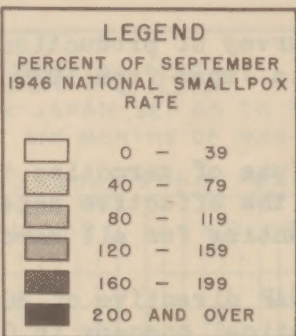
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

PREFECTURES — JAPAN — SEPTEMBER 1946

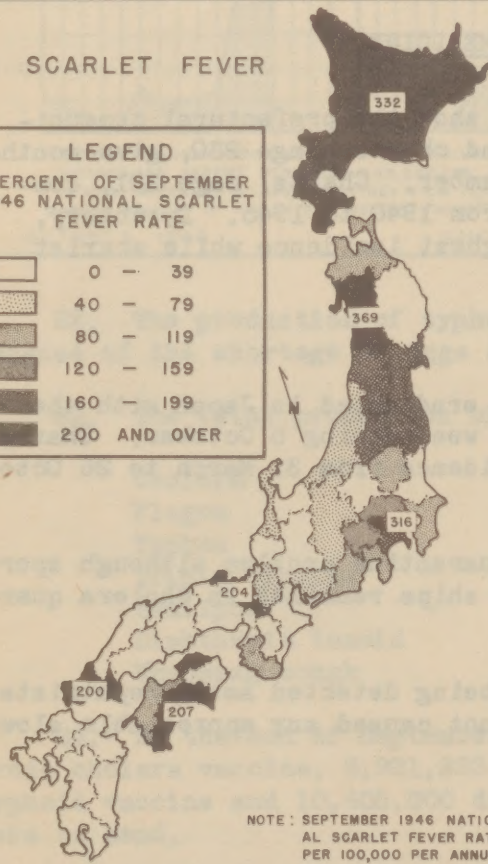
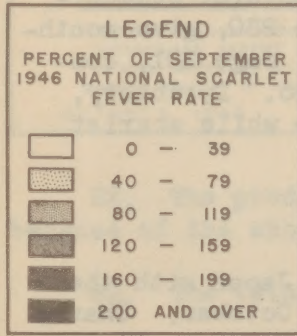
EPIDEMIC TYPHUS



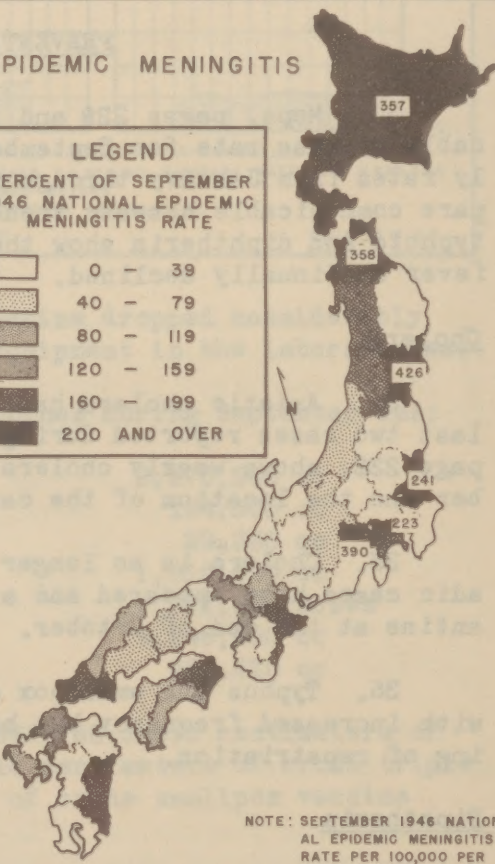
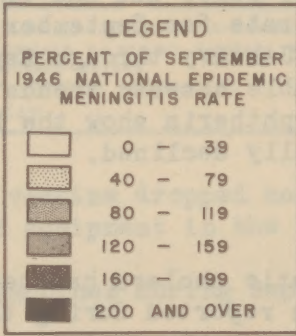
SMALLPOX



SCARLET FEVER



EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

OCTOBER 1946

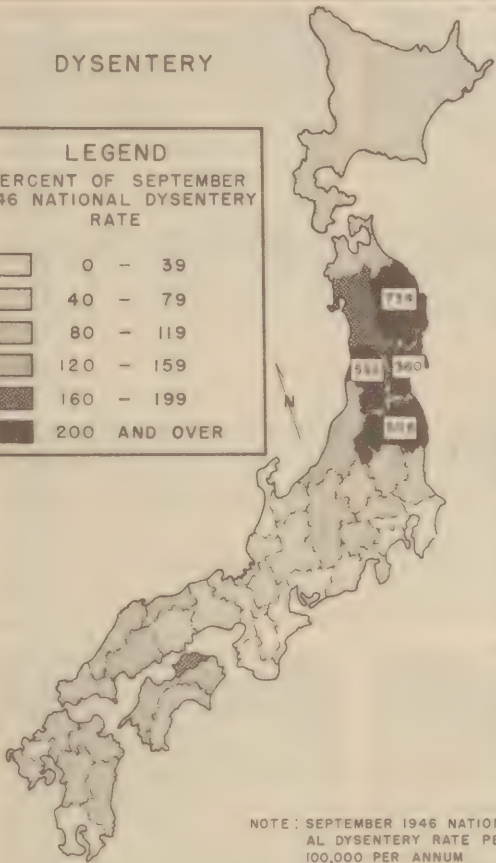
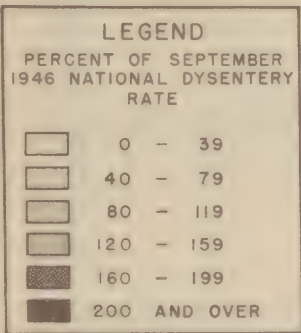
GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 84A

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

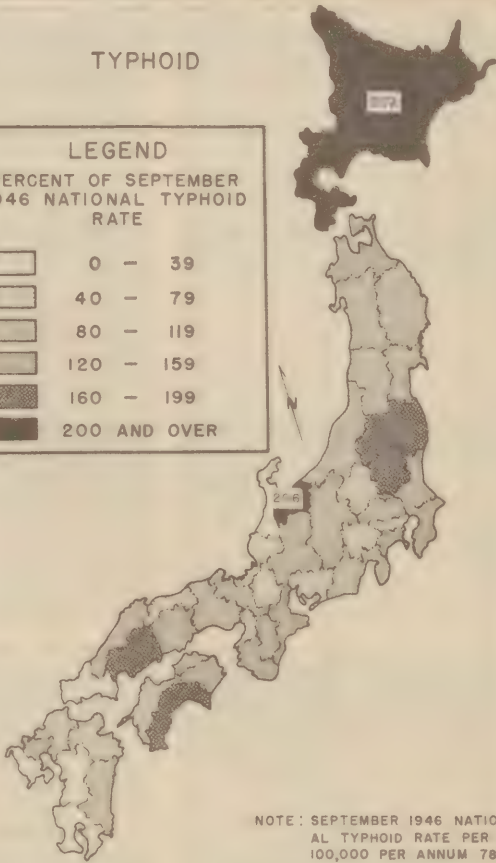
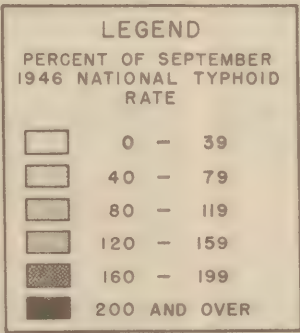
PREFECTURES — JAPAN — SEPTEMBER 1946

DYSENTERY



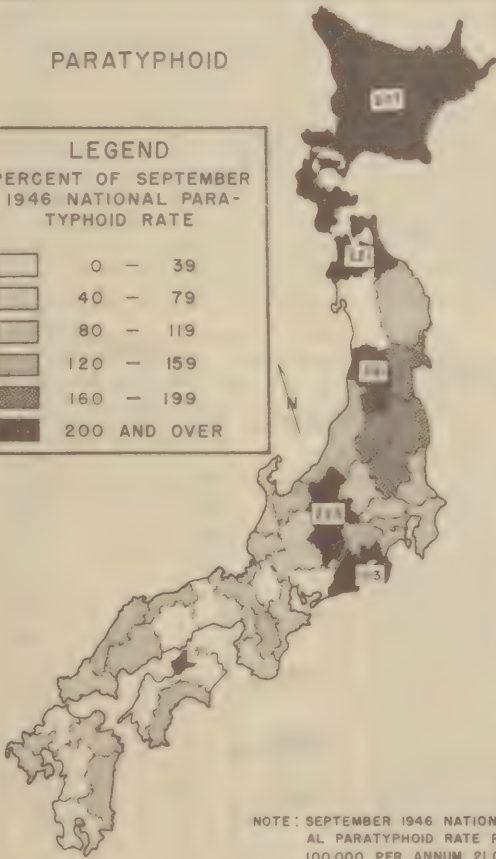
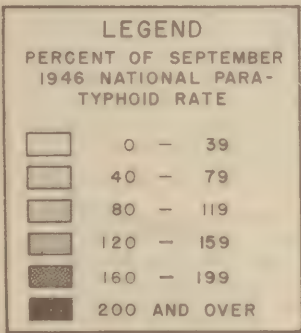
NOTE: SEPTEMBER 1946 NATIONAL DYSENTERY RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 377.77

TYPHOID



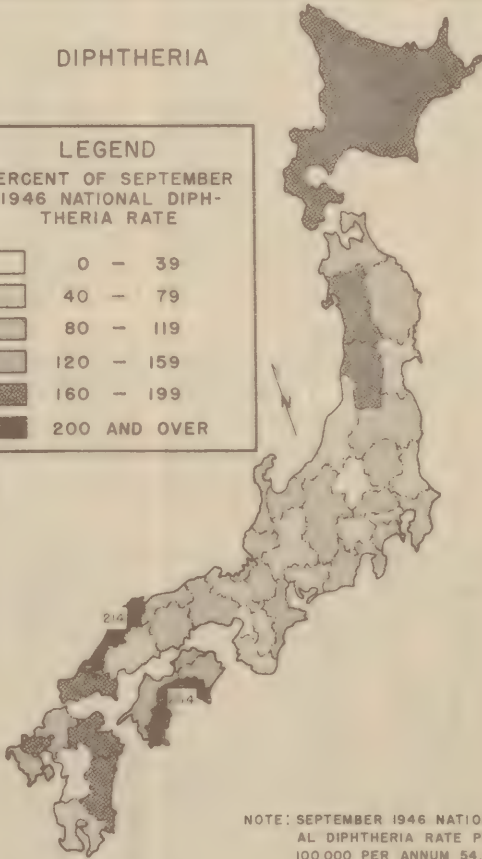
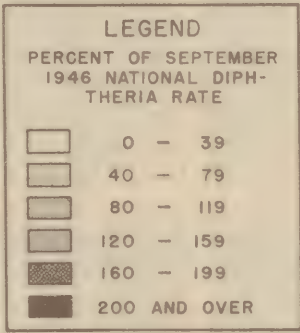
NOTE: SEPTEMBER 1946 NATIONAL TYPHOID RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 78.55

PARATYPHOID



NOTE: SEPTEMBER 1946 NATIONAL PARATYPHOID RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 21.07

DIPHTHERIA



NOTE: SEPTEMBER 1946 NATIONAL DIPHTHERIA RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM 54.35

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

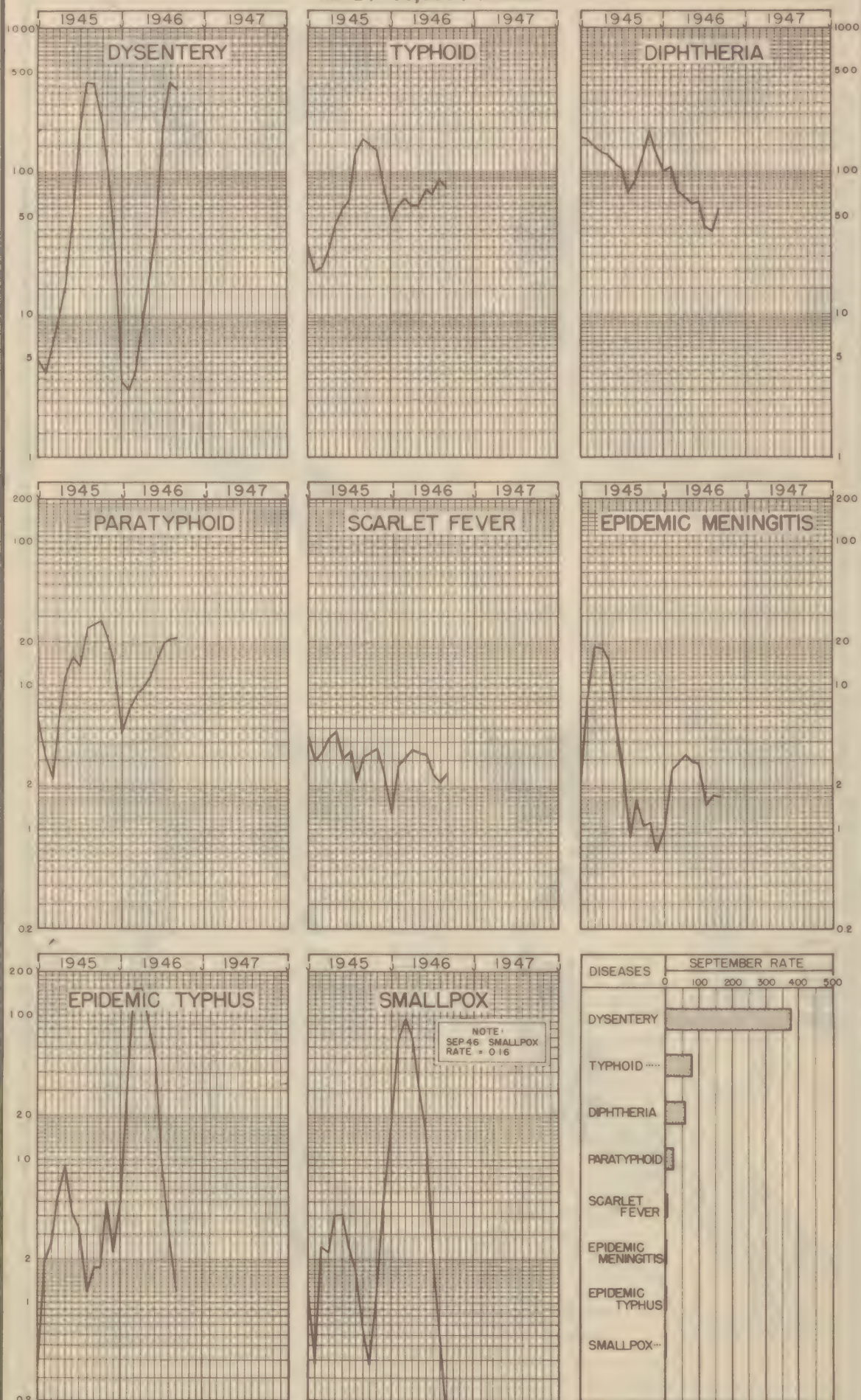
OCTOBER 1946

GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 84 B

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

JAPAN — MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1945
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

OCTOBER 1946

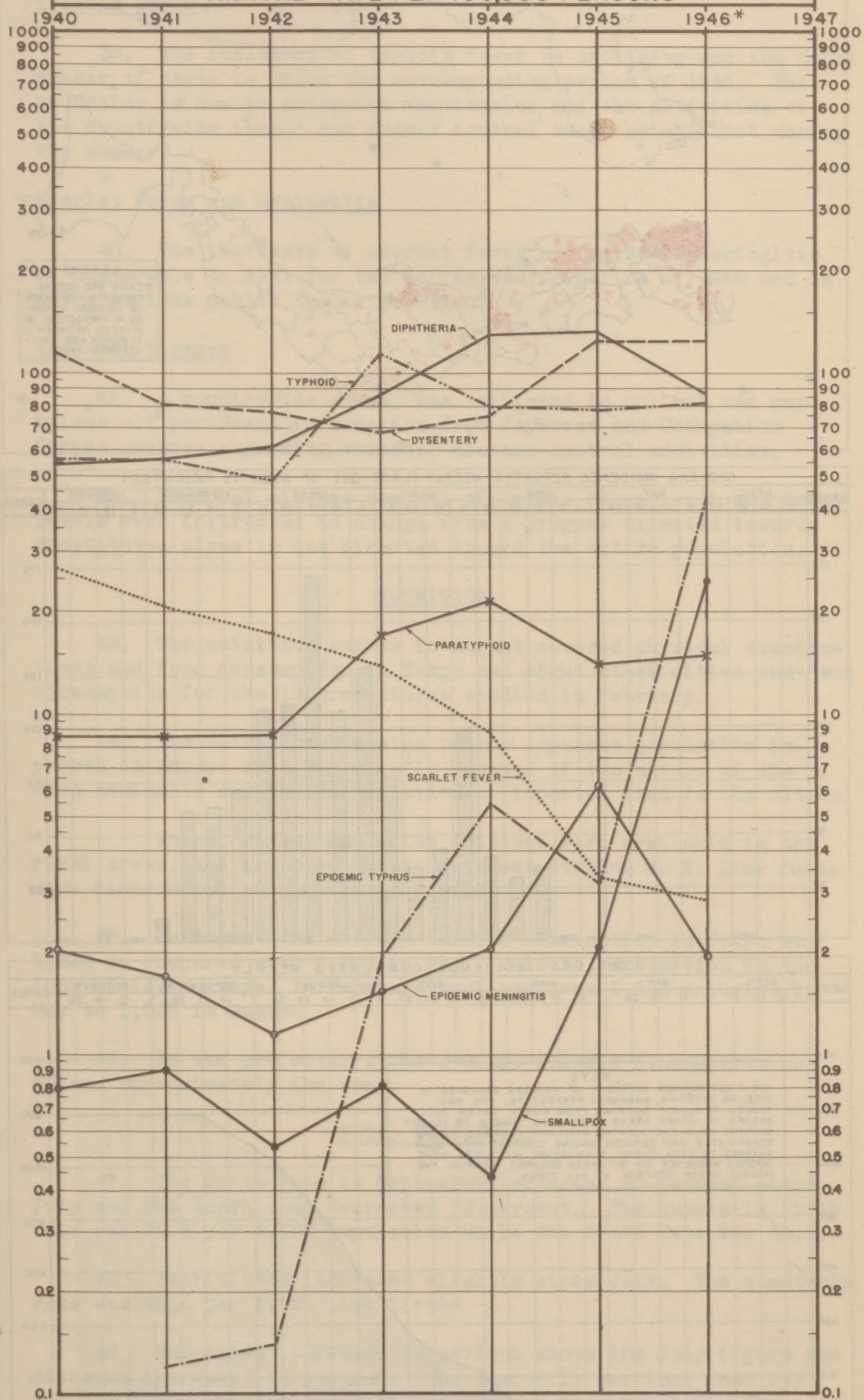
GHO-SCAP

NUMBER 85

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE TRENDS

JAPAN — 1940 TO 1946

ANNUAL RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS



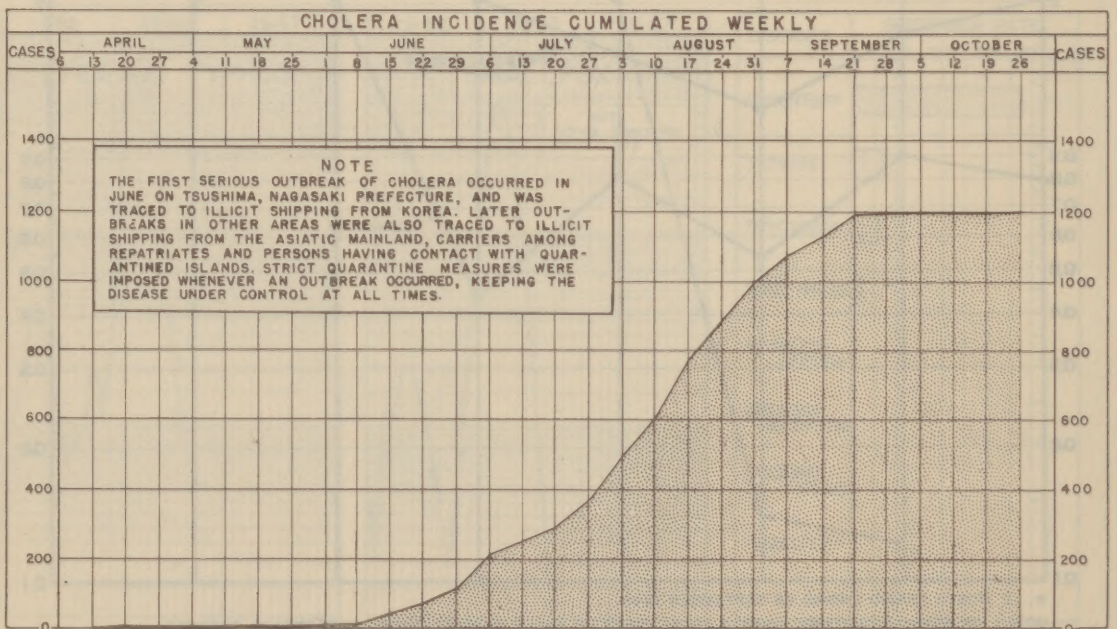
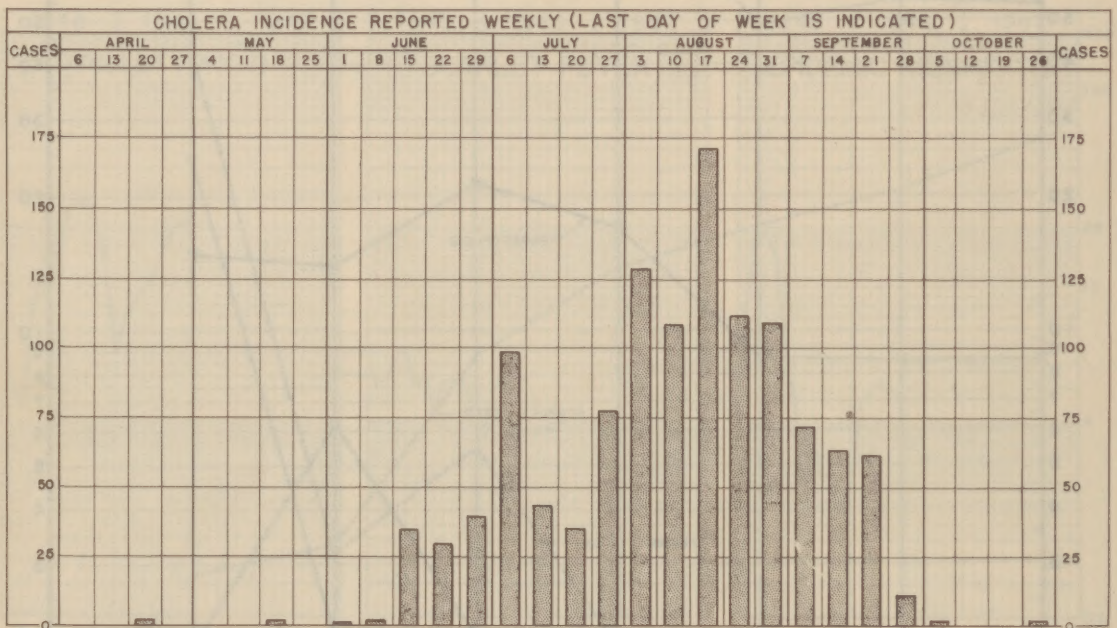
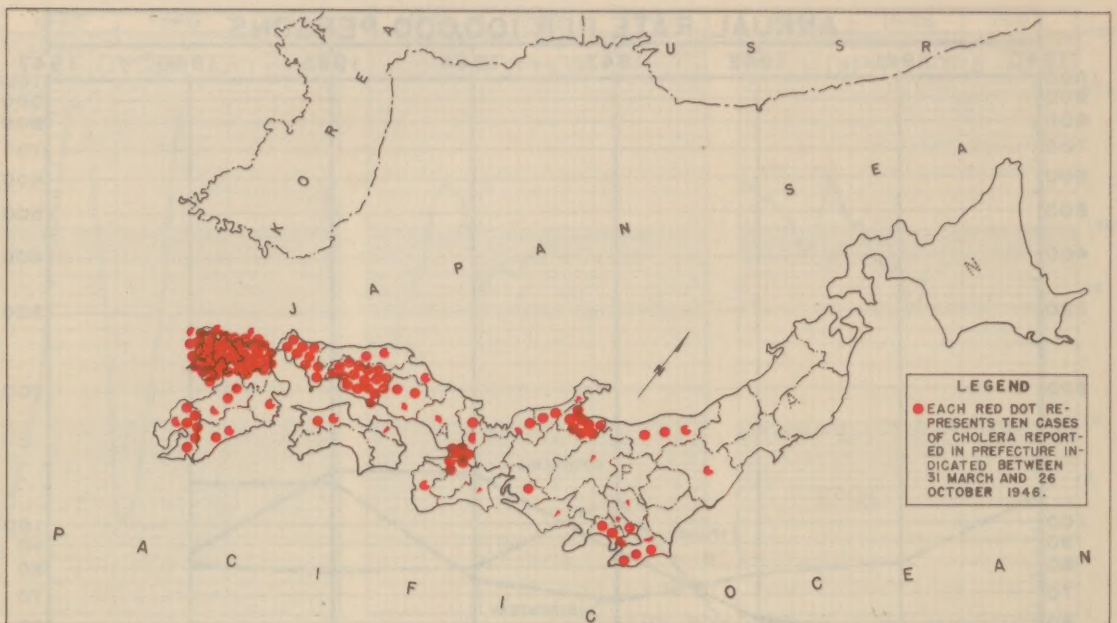
* 12 MONTH PERIOD ENDING 28 SEPTEMBER 1946.

NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

CHOLERA INCIDENCE - JAPAN

31 MARCH TO 26 OCTOBER 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

OCTOBER 1946

GHO: SCAP

NUMBER 87

Dysentery

38. A high incidence of dysentery was reported in Hokkaido and the Tohoku region of Honshu.

Typhoid Fever

39. The incidence of typhoid fever is declining and the total number of cases is below the corresponding period of 1945. This reduction is due to extensive vaccination and the activities of the countrywide insect and rodent control teams established during the summer.

Scarlet Fever and Meningitis

40. The incidence of scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis is comparable to that for the corresponding period of 1945 and is not a serious public health problem.

Venereal Disease

41. A countrywide survey was initiated to collect and correlate all pertinent information from Japanese and Occupation Forces sources regarding venereal disease control activities.

42. Venereal disease control officials on national and local levels were instructed to change from a program directed toward prostitutes alone to one directed toward the entire population.

NUTRITION

43. The nutrition survey in August covered physical examinations and food consumption in Tokyo and eight other cities and food consumption for the 19 prefectures studied in February.

44. The nutritional status of the Japanese population improved in August over May chiefly because of the nature of the food available and the distribution of imported food in the cities.

Wheat, barley and white potatoes were available in the rural areas, and imported wheat, corn and surplus U. S. Army foods were distributed in most large cities.

45. In August the average caloric consumption in Tokyo was 1,826 as compared with 1,352 in May. Caloric consumption in the four cities surveyed in February declined from 1,603 calories in May to 1,526 in August.

46. In the prefectures the average caloric consumption remained approximately the same.

VITAL STATISTICS

47. The birth rate in September increased 20 percent since July and the death rate decreased 12 percent. The quarterly birth rate was 28.8 per 1,000 population while the death rate was 20.5.

48. Stillbirths increased slightly since July. The quarterly rate was 43.4 per 1,000 live births.

49. Marriages increased 39 percent above the July figure and divorces increased 44 percent. The quarterly marriage rate was 8.1 per 1,000 population while the divorce rate was 1.6. The ratio of marriages to divorces was 5.2 to 1 during September as compared to 5.4 to 1 in July.

50. Infant deaths decreased 22 percent since July and the quarterly infant mortality rate was 60.7 per 1,000 live births.

MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Area	Month	Births	Deaths	Stillbirths	Marriages	Divorces
All Japan	Jul	161,871	133,506	7,245	43,866	8,067
	Aug	176,660	126,845	7,532	43,426	8,960
	Sep	193,526	117,513	7,379	61,102	11,639
Cities 30,000 or over	Jul	44,518	37,676	2,415	11,972	2,276
	Aug	51,603	35,144	2,445	11,972	2,526
	Sep	56,603	32,667	2,506	16,136	3,289
All other places	Jul	117,353	95,830	4,830	31,894	5,791
	Aug	125,057	91,701	5,087	31,454	6,434
	Sep	136,923	84,846	4,973	44,966	8,350

MORTALITY

41. The mortality survey in Japan covers physical examination of all persons in Japan and all other states and territories under Japanese administration. The survey is conducted by the Japanese Government and the local authorities in the various areas.

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VITAL STATISTICS

46. The birth rate in Japan increased 3 percent since July and the death rate decreased 3 percent. The quarterly birth rate was 20.9 per 1,000 population while the death rate was 20.3.

47. The birth rate in Japan increased 3 percent since July. The quarterly birth rate was 20.9 per 1,000 population.

48. The birth rate in Japan increased 3 percent since July. The quarterly birth rate was 20.9 per 1,000 population. The quarterly death rate was 20.3.